



# The Labor Market Report

**The Tennessee Department of Labor & Workforce Development**

Phil Bredesen,  
Governor

James G. Neeley,  
Commissioner

February 2004 Data

## Economic Report to the Governor Released

*An Economic Report to the Governor* is prepared annually by the staff of the Center for Business and Economic Research (CBER) at the University of Tennessee, Knoxville, in cooperation with the Tennessee departments of Finance and Administration, Economic and Community Development, Revenue, and Labor and Workforce Development. This report is released in January of each year to facilitate the planning and budgeting process of state government. It includes short-term business cycle forecasts for the state and the nation and long-term trend forecasts for the state. The following are edited excerpts from the Executive Summary of *The Report*.

### Special Points of Interest:

- An Economic Report to the Governor is released showing the state of the Tennessee economy.
- Tennessee Historical Civilian Labor Force Series, 1972 to Current
- County Unemployment Rates
- Civilian Labor Force Summary
- State Unemployment Insurance Activities

Chattanooga MSA 7

Johnson City, Kingsport, & Bristol MSA 8

Knoxville MSA 9

Memphis MSA 10

Nashville MSA 11

Consumer Price Index 12

Tennessee's economic conditions showed marked improvement in 2003 over 2002. There were some setbacks along the way, including an upward drift in the unemployment rate in the final months of the year. But all in all, 2003 was a better year for the economy than 2002. The state was able to orchestrate 0.2 percent nonfarm job growth on the heels of a 0.8 percent decline in 2002. Particularly encouraging is the positive job growth that took place in the final three quarters of 2003. Overall job growth has been driven by growth in services, as the manufacturing sector continues to be battered by job losses. The situation for manufacturing has improved somewhat, with job losses in 2003 totaling 2.9 percent versus job losses in excess of 6 percent in the previous year. Job losses have been experienced rather broadly in the durable

and nondurable goods sectors.

Given the jobs situation, it is somewhat surprising that the unemployment rate has not risen more sharply than it has. It is expected that the unemployment rate will average 5.2 percent for 2003, significantly better than the 6.0 percent rate projected for the national economy. The number of unemployed people has increased sharply, but it appears that the worst is now behind us. On the heels of a 14.6 percent hike in 2001, the number of unemployed people grew by more than 18 percent in 2002. There was a slight reduction in the number of unemployed people during 2003.

Personal income growth has suffered during the ongoing recession. Personal income in Tennessee was up only 3.0 percent in 2002, marginally improving to 3.6 percent growth in 2003.

Income growth in Tennessee did outstrip growth for the national economy in both years (2.7 and 3.2 percent). Wage and salary income and rent, interest, and dividend income have placed a drag on overall income growth. Wages and salaries advanced only 2.1 percent and 3.0 percent in 2002 and 2003; rent, interest, and dividend income was up 0.2 percent in 2002 and contracted at a 0.5 percent rate in 2003.

Weak income growth has put a damper on taxable sales. (Sales tax revenue growth has been much stronger because of the rate increase enacted in the summer of 2002.) Taxable sales were up only 0.4 percent in 2002 and 2.9 percent in 2003. Transfer payments, on the other hand, have risen sharply in the last two years, spiking at 9.3 percent in 2002 and at 7.3 percent in 2003. As goes total personal income, so goes per capita personal

# Economic Report Shows Slow Recovery in 2003

income. While per capita personal income grew only 2.1 percent and 2.6 percent in the last two years, the state was able to do better than its national counterpart.

Building on a firmer foundation established in 2003 and benefiting from the expectation of stronger growth for the national economy, the Tennessee economy should witness improved economic conditions through 2005. Non-farm jobs are to advance 1.2 percent in 2004 and 2.0 percent the following year. The state's manufacturing sector will nonetheless continue to lose jobs in 2004 (down 1.0 percent) but enjoy a modest turnaround by 2005 (with 0.5 percent growth). The durable goods sector will see job growth both years, while jobs in the nondurable goods sector will contract. Relatively strong growth will take place in the various service-producing sectors of the economy. Professional and business service jobs are expected to rise 3.5 percent in 2004 and 4.7 percent in 2005, while the other services sector will experience 3.4 percent growth in 2004 and 5.3 percent growth in 2005.

The unemployment rate will fall slowly as 2004 unfolds. Starting with an anticipated 5.4 percent rate in the first quarter of the year, the unemployment rate will drift down into 2006. The unemployment rate is expected to average 5.2 percent in 2004 and 4.7 percent in 2005. The number of unemployed people is expected to rise very slowly in 2004 then decline by nearly 10 percent in 2005. Tennessee's unemployment rate will fall below the nation's rate through the short-term forecast horizon.

Personal income growth will improve as wage and salary income, proprietors' income and rent, interest, and dividend income will show renewed strength. Total personal income is expected to climb 5.0 percent in 2004 and 5.6 percent in 2005. Income

growth will total 5.4 percent for the 2004-2005 fiscal year. Per capita personal income will enjoy a similar rebound, advancing 3.5 percent in 2004 and 4.1 percent in 2005. Unfortunately, state per capita income growth is expected to lag the nation.

## Long-Term Outlook

Two of the most important long-term trends in Tennessee are the rapid growth in population and continued realignment of goods producing versus services provided in the state economy. The population in Tennessee grew by 2.1 million between 1960 and 2000 yielding a 59.5 percent cumulative growth rate and a compound annual growth rate of 1.2 percent. Williamson, Cheatham, Sumner, Rutherford, and Wilson counties had the highest growth rates, while the lowest growth rates were in the relatively sparsely populated counties of Lake, Haywood, Hancock, Crockett, and Gibson. The greatest numerical growth took place for those in the 35-45 age group, while the strongest percentage growth was in the 80 and over age bracket.

Recently completed population projections for the state suggest nearly 30 percent cumulative growth or a 1.1 percent compound annual growth rate in the population between 2000 and 2025. Total state population is forecast to be 7,559,532 in 2025. While all counties in the state will experience growth, the pattern of growth will continue to be uneven. Generally metropolitan counties will grow more rapidly than their non-metropolitan counterparts.

Economic transition continues unabated in Tennessee. An important consequence of the conversion from the old SIC (Standard Industrial Classification) system to the new NAICS (North American Industrial Classification System) is a sharp break in his-

torical data series. Many data series now have very short historical lives (as with average wages) while others have yet to be developed and released (as with gross state product). The most striking feature to emerge from the new NAICS system is in fact an old story that has been told using SIC data, namely the long-run decline in the importance of manufacturing jobs to the state economy. The state economy has not been able to orchestrate positive net job growth in manufacturing since 1998. While jobs in durable goods manufacturing have increased since 1991 (up 1,600), job losses in nondurable goods manufacturing totaled nearly 70,000 by 2003. Over 48,000 jobs have been lost in the apparel sector alone.

As manufacturing has declined in relative importance, services have picked up the slack. The service-providing sectors in 2003 accounted for over 80 percent of all nonagricultural jobs in the state, as opposed to 73.7 percent in 1991. Professional and business services have shown the most rapid pace of growth and now account for well over 1 out of every 10 jobs in the state.

The state economy has outperformed its national counterparts since the early 1990s. The state has been able to maintain lower rates of unemployment during both good and bad economic times. But the state has done poorly in other dimensions—in particular per capita personal income. After rising relative to the nation in the early 1990s, per capita income actually fell relative to the U.S. from 1995 through 2001. While slight improvement was realized in 2002, the gain was far short of making up for ground lost since 1995.

For more detailed information on the Tennessee economy find the entire report to the governor at <http://cber.bus.utk.edu/erghost.htm>

# Statewide

## HISTORICAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE

## UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY COUNTY\*\*

(NUMBERS IN THOUSANDS)

MONTHLY INDUSTRY DATA NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

Year and Month	Civilian Labor Force							Unemployed Number	Rate (%)
	Total	Employment	Employed						
			Nonfarm Employment			Total			
			**Manu- facturing	**Trade	**Services				
1974	1,841.0	1,748.0	1,558.2	513.3	321.0	227.6	93.0	5.1 %	
1975	1,836.0	1,683.0	1,505.7	459.0	320.8	229.4	154.0	8.3	
1976	1,866.0	1,754.0	1,575.4	486.1	339.5	240.5	112.0	6.0	
1977	1,941.0	1,819.0	1,648.1	507.5	357.2	254.5	122.0	6.3	
1978	1,966.0	1,852.0	1,737.0	526.0	379.1	270.7	114.0	5.8	
1979	2,039.0	1,921.0	1,777.3	524.7	388.7	285.4	118.0	5.8	
1980	2,080.0	1,928.0	1,746.6	502.1	379.7	291.0	152.0	7.3	
1981	2,116.0	1,924.0	1,775.4	506.9	379.9	304.4	192.0	9.1	
1982	2,129.0	1,877.0	1,703.0	466.7	380.5	313.1	252.0	11.8	
1983	2,180.0	1,930.0	1,719.0	468.6	389.9	323.4	250.0	11.5	
1984	2,220.0	2,030.0	1,812.0	497.1	413.3	344.3	190.0	8.6	
1985	2,253.0	2,073.0	1,867.8	492.4	435.3	360.2	180.0	8.0	
1986	2,290.0	2,106.0	1,929.8	490.5	452.1	384.7	184.0	8.0	
1987	2,334.0	2,180.0	2,011.6	497.4	477.2	408.9	154.0	6.6	
1988	2,338.0	2,203.0	2,092.1	511.9	495.6	440.3	135.0	5.8	
1989	2,368.0	2,247.0	2,167.2	524.5	508.4	467.2	121.0	5.1	
1990	2,387.3	2,261.5	2,193.2	493.4	379.1	611.0	125.9	5.3	
1991	2,421.0	2,258.1	2,183.6	480.3	373.0	626.7	162.9	6.7	
1992	2,455.5	2,297.8	2,245.0	492.8	374.1	664.8	157.7	6.4	
1993	2,500.5	2,356.7	2,328.5	502.8	382.5	709.8	143.8	5.7	
1994	2,664.6	2,537.1	2,423.0	513.8	398.4	751.4	127.5	4.8	
1995	2,700.8	2,560.6	2,498.9	518.0	412.6	795.0	140.1	5.2	
1996	2,744.1	2,602.7	2,533.3	501.5	420.9	814.3	141.4	5.2	
1997	2,707.8	2,561.7	2,584.0	498.0	430.5	849.7	146.1	5.4	
1998	2,759.5	2,643.8	2,638.4	498.6	437.1	875.7	115.7	4.2	
1999	2,818.8	2,705.3	2,685.3	494.7	443.6	900.8	113.5	4.0	
2000	2,798.4	2,688.2	2,728.9	488.1	447.5	930.9	110.2	3.9	
2001	2,817.7	2,691.7	2,688.3	454.2	446.6	921.5	126.0	4.5	
2002	2,926.3	2,776.4	2,664.4	428.5	438.7	938.0	149.9	5.1	
2003	2,909.5	2,740.5	2,667.5	414.1	440.8	950.3	169.0	5.8	
2004									
January (r)	2,893.5	2,731.5	2,643.6	414.0	437.3	940.0	162.0	5.6 %	
February (p)	2,914.5	2,760.1	2,666.7	413.7	435.5	944.6	154.4	5.3	
March									
April									
May									
June									
July									
August									
September									
October									
November									
December									

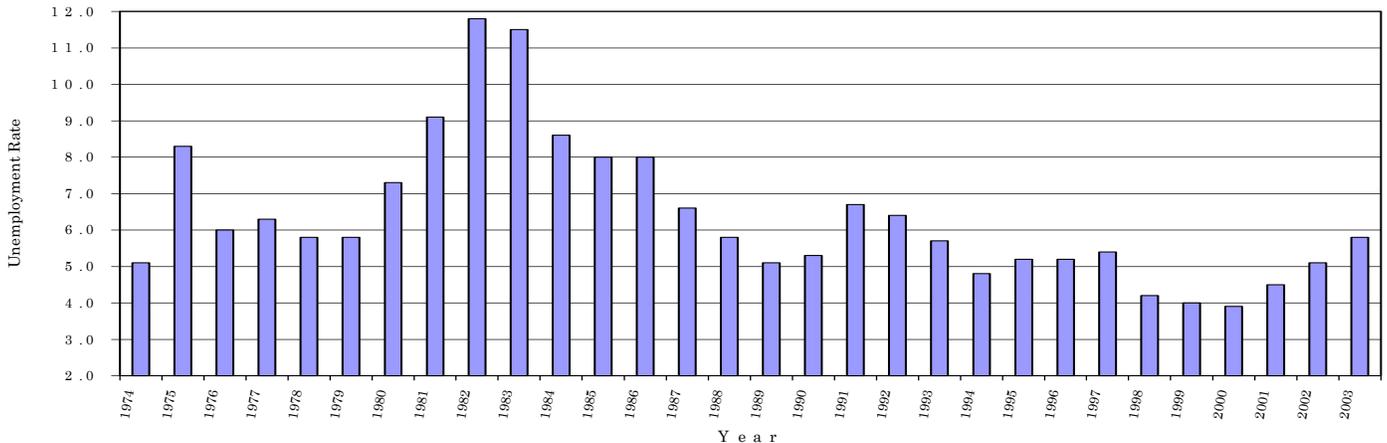
(r)=revised  
(p)=preliminary

\*\*These industries not comparable to industry employment data before 1990 because of change to NAICS coding system.

County	Feb 2003	Feb 2004	County	Feb 2003	Feb 2004
	Anderson	4.8		3.3	Lauderdale
Bedford	7.8	5.3	Lawrence	10.4	7.8
Benton	8.3	8.9	Lewis	11.4	8.6
Bledsoe	10.2	9.0	Lincoln	5.1	5.5
Blount	4.2	3.7	Loudon	3.9	3.6
Bradley	5.4	5.1	Macon	10.5	7.8
Campbell	7.3	6.0	Madison	5.6	4.9
Cannon	6.0	4.9	Marion	5.9	5.7
Carroll	12.6	10.6	Marshall	14.3	9.2
Carter	7.7	6.5	Maury	6.9	5.6
Cheatham	3.7	4.4	McMinn	7.3	6.8
Chester	5.5	4.6	McNairy	8.4	7.5
Claiborne	5.1	4.0	Meigs	8.6	7.9
Clay	11.7	13.6	Monroe	8.3	6.7
Cocke	12.1	11.8	Montgomery	4.1	3.9
Coffee	4.6	4.3	Moore	2.0	3.1
Crockett	10.7	9.7	Morgan	10.2	9.7
Cumberland	7.0	7.0	Obion	8.4	7.2
Davidson	4.0	3.9	Overton	7.6	7.2
Decatur	10.6	9.2	Perry	7.6	6.3
DeKalb	4.7	4.3	Pickett	10.7	12.3
Dickson	5.5	5.2	Polk	8.9	5.5
Dyer	7.4	6.0	Putnam	5.3	4.4
Fayette	6.4	6.4	Rhea	5.6	6.6
Fentress	11.0	9.4	Roane	5.1	5.6
Franklin	4.5	4.7	Robertson	5.6	5.3
Gibson	10.2	8.8	Rutherford	4.0	3.6
Giles	10.2	7.3	Scott	12.8	8.2
Grainger	8.6	5.2	Sequatchie	6.0	5.5
Greene	8.8	8.1	Sevier	12.1	13.4
Grundy	6.5	5.1	Shelby	5.5	5.6
Hamblen	4.7	4.7	Smith	6.6	8.7
Hamilton	3.8	3.9	Stewart	8.0	9.2
Hancock	6.7	10.0	Sullivan	5.4	5.6
Hardeman	9.8	9.7	Sumner	4.7	4.2
Hardin	11.9	8.4	Tipton	6.6	6.7
Hawkins	6.7	5.8	Trousdale	9.2	10.2
Haywood	11.1	10.1	Unicoi	8.0	7.6
Henderson	8.6	6.4	Union	4.3	4.0
Henry	7.4	9.4	Van Buren	10.5	7.9
Hickman	7.7	6.8	Warren	6.6	5.7
Houston	10.2	11.3	Washington	5.1	4.7
Humphreys	7.4	8.2	Wayne	10.7	8.1
Jackson	9.4	8.3	Weakley	8.1	7.3
Jefferson	7.6	7.6	White	8.8	6.4
Johnson	11.5	10.2	Williamson	2.9	2.7
Knox	2.9	2.6	Wilson	4.7	4.7
Lake	7.1	4.8			

\*Data Not Seasonally Adjusted

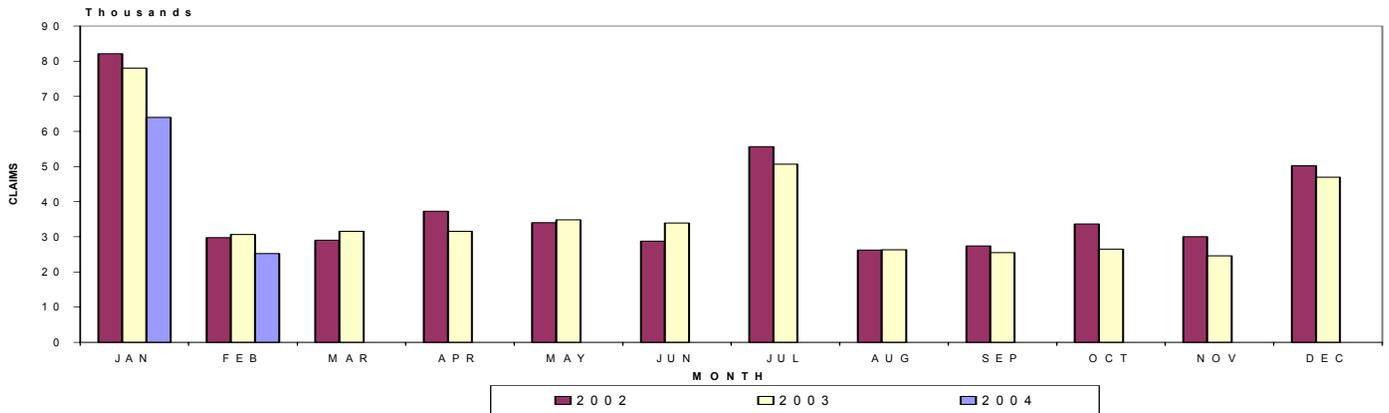
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# Statewide

## UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

### MONTHLY INITIAL CLAIMS



## BENEFIT PROGRAMS

### STATE BENEFIT PROGRAM

CLAIMS	Feb. 2003	Jan. 2004	Feb. 2004
Initial Claims	30,712	64,005	25,249
Continued Weeks Claimed	284,060	273,144	231,884
Nonmonetary Determinations	6,887	6,332	6,657
Appeals Decisions	2,142	2,199	2,029
Lower Authority	1,851	1,799	1,620
Higher Authority	291	400	409

### BENEFITS

Amount Paid	\$55,763,669	\$47,087,049	\$49,473,848
Benefit Weeks Paid	284,556	245,002	225,845
Average Weekly Benefit Amount	\$207	\$208	\$205
First Payments	16,532	31,719	13,664
Final Payments	6,021	5,802	5,459
Average Weeks Duration	14	15	15
Trust Fund Balance*	\$501,359,878	\$463,547,055	\$439,955,942

### FEDERAL BENEFIT PROGRAMS

FORMER FEDERAL EMPLOYEES	Feb. 2003	Jan. 2004	Feb. 2004
Benefits Paid	\$503,514	\$654,340	\$525,802
Benefit Weeks Claimed	1,716	2,530	1,756
Initial Claims	140	215	158
Continued Weeks Claimed	1,680	2,591	1,784
Appeals Decisions	11	12	10

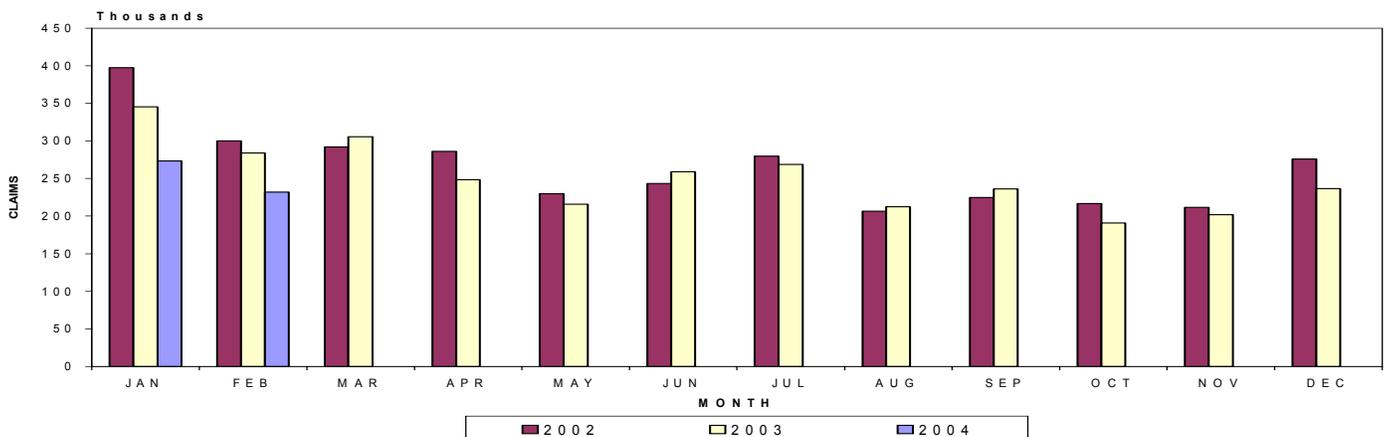
### FORMER MILITARY PERSONNEL

Benefits Paid	\$362,136	\$457,445	\$534,226
Benefit Weeks Claimed	1,288	1,491	1,590
Initial Claims	88	174	126
Continued Weeks Claimed	1,308	1,531	1,578
Appeals Decisions	3	2	2

\*Trust Fund includes one time deposit in March 2002 of \$162 million of Reed Act funds.

## CONTINUED WEEKS CLAIMED

### MONTHLY CONTINUED WEEKS CLAIMED



# Statewide

## ESTIMATED NONFARM EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

Industry	February 2003	Revised January 2004	Preliminary February 2004	Net Change	
				Feb. 2003 Feb. 2004	Jan. 2004 Feb. 2004
Total Nonfarm	2,627.8	2,643.6	<b>2,666.7</b>	38.9	23.1
Total Private	2,212.5	2,235.9	<b>2,237.0</b>	24.5	1.1
Goods-Producing	528.1	529.0	<b>527.6</b>	-0.5	-1.4
Natural Resources & Mining	4.2	4.2	<b>4.2</b>	0.0	0.0
Construction	108.3	110.8	<b>109.7</b>	1.4	-1.1
Specialty Trade Contractors	67.3	68.6	<b>67.9</b>	0.6	-0.7
Manufacturing	415.6	414.0	<b>413.7</b>	-1.9	-0.3
Durable Goods Manufacturing	251.9	252.1	<b>251.8</b>	-0.1	-0.3
Wood Product Manufacturing	16.8	16.6	<b>16.6</b>	-0.2	0.0
Nonmetallic Mineral Product Manufacturing	15.4	16.0	<b>15.9</b>	0.5	-0.1
Primary Metal Manufacturing	11.8	11.5	<b>11.5</b>	-0.3	0.0
Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	41.8	41.0	<b>41.1</b>	-0.7	0.1
Machinery Manufacturing	33.4	34.5	<b>34.7</b>	1.3	0.2
Computer & Electronic Product Manufacturing	11.3	11.8	<b>11.6</b>	0.3	-0.2
Electrical Equipment & Appliance Manufacturing	24.3	23.5	<b>23.2</b>	-1.1	-0.3
Transportation Equipment Manufacturing	60.3	61.4	<b>61.5</b>	1.2	0.1
Motor Vehicle Parts Manufacturing	34.1	34.7	<b>34.8</b>	0.7	0.1
Furniture & Related Product Manufacturing	20.0	19.1	<b>19.0</b>	-1.0	-0.1
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	16.8	16.7	<b>16.7</b>	-0.1	0.0
Nondurable Goods Manufacturing	163.7	161.9	<b>161.9</b>	-1.8	0.0
Food Manufacturing	35.9	35.9	<b>35.8</b>	-0.1	-0.1
Animal Slaughtering & Processing	11.2	11.1	<b>11.2</b>	0.0	0.1
Bakeries & Tortilla Manufacturing	8.1	8.0	<b>8.0</b>	-0.1	0.0
Beverage & Tobacco Product Manufacturing	6.3	6.1	<b>6.2</b>	-0.1	0.1
Textile Mills	7.6	7.1	<b>7.0</b>	-0.6	-0.1
Textile Product Mills	3.6	3.7	<b>3.6</b>	0.0	-0.1
Apparel Manufacturing	10.9	10.7	<b>10.6</b>	-0.3	-0.1
Paper Manufacturing	19.5	19.4	<b>19.3</b>	-0.2	-0.1
Printing & Related Support Activities	19.7	19.5	<b>19.6</b>	-0.1	0.1
Chemical Manufacturing	28.7	28.6	<b>28.6</b>	-0.1	0.0
Plastics & Rubber Products Manufacturing	28.6	28.3	<b>28.4</b>	-0.2	0.1
Plastics Product Manufacturing	14.5	14.5	<b>14.5</b>	0.0	0.0
Rubber Product Manufacturing	14.1	13.8	<b>13.9</b>	-0.2	0.1
Service-Providing	2,099.7	2,114.6	<b>2,139.1</b>	39.4	24.5
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	569.1	576.7	<b>574.8</b>	5.7	-1.9
Wholesale Trade	127.1	127.5	<b>128.0</b>	0.9	0.5
Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods	64.2	64.6	<b>64.7</b>	0.5	0.1
Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods	46.9	46.0	<b>46.2</b>	-0.7	0.2
Wholesale Electronic Markets	16.0	16.9	<b>17.1</b>	1.1	0.2
Retail Trade	304.9	309.8	<b>307.5</b>	2.6	-2.3
Motor Vehicle & Parts Dealers	40.8	41.2	<b>41.1</b>	0.3	-0.1
Furniture & Home Furnishings Stores	9.2	9.5	<b>9.5</b>	0.3	0.0
Building Material, Garden Equipment, & Supplies	22.7	23.1	<b>23.1</b>	0.4	0.0
Food & Beverage Stores	47.2	47.5	<b>47.3</b>	0.1	-0.2
Health & Personal Care Stores	19.1	19.8	<b>20.0</b>	0.9	0.2
Gasoline Stations	23.7	22.9	<b>22.9</b>	-0.8	0.0
Clothing & Clothing Accessories Stores	27.2	28.4	<b>27.8</b>	0.6	-0.6
Sporting Goods, Hobby, Book, & Music Stores	12.5	12.8	<b>12.5</b>	0.0	-0.3
General Merchandise Stores	66.2	67.7	<b>67.1</b>	0.9	-0.6
Miscellaneous Store Retailers	18.9	18.7	<b>18.7</b>	-0.2	0.0
Nonstore Retailers	10.0	10.4	<b>10.1</b>	0.1	-0.3
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities	137.1	139.4	<b>139.3</b>	2.2	-0.1
Utilities	3.5	3.6	<b>3.6</b>	0.1	0.0
Transportation & Warehousing	133.6	135.8	<b>135.7</b>	2.1	-0.1
Truck Transportation	58.8	58.8	<b>58.7</b>	-0.1	-0.1
Information	51.9	51.2	<b>51.0</b>	-0.9	-0.2
Publishing Industries (except internet)	15.0	15.3	<b>15.2</b>	0.2	-0.1
Telecommunications	16.7	16.8	<b>16.7</b>	0.0	-0.1
Financial Activities	137.8	139.0	<b>139.0</b>	1.2	0.0
Finance & Insurance	103.7	104.1	<b>104.3</b>	0.6	0.2
Real Estate, Rental, & Leasing	34.1	34.9	<b>34.7</b>	0.6	-0.2
Professional & Business Services	282.2	287.2	<b>287.8</b>	5.6	0.6
Professional, Scientific, & Technical Services	99.4	99.8	<b>100.1</b>	0.7	0.3
Management of Companies & Enterprises	23.4	23.1	<b>23.0</b>	-0.4	-0.1
Administrative, Support, & Waste Management	159.4	164.3	<b>164.7</b>	5.3	0.4
Educational & Health Services	310.5	314.8	<b>317.3</b>	6.8	2.5
Educational Services	43.6	42.9	<b>45.2</b>	1.6	2.3
Health Care & Social Assistance	266.9	271.9	<b>272.1</b>	5.2	0.2
Ambulatory Health Care Services	96.0	99.1	<b>98.8</b>	2.8	-0.3
Hospitals	85.3	85.5	<b>85.9</b>	0.6	0.4
Nursing & Residential Care Facilities	48.6	49.5	<b>49.5</b>	0.9	0.0
Social Assistance	37.0	37.8	<b>37.9</b>	0.9	0.1
Leisure & Hospitality	231.6	235.8	<b>237.6</b>	6.0	1.8
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	23.1	23.2	<b>23.9</b>	0.8	0.7
Accommodation & Food Services	208.5	212.6	<b>213.7</b>	5.2	1.1
Accommodation	31.8	32.0	<b>32.4</b>	0.6	0.4
Food Services & Drinking Places	176.7	180.6	<b>181.3</b>	4.6	0.7
Other Services	101.3	102.2	<b>101.9</b>	0.6	-0.3
Repair & Maintenance	22.7	23.0	<b>22.8</b>	0.1	-0.2
Personal & Laundry Services	24.2	24.5	<b>24.6</b>	0.4	0.1
Government	415.3	407.7	<b>429.7</b>	14.4	22.0
Federal Government	51.9	51.0	<b>51.3</b>	-0.6	0.3
State & Local Government	363.4	356.7	<b>378.4</b>	15.0	21.7
State Government	98.3	92.2	<b>97.3</b>	-1.0	5.1
State Government Educational Services	51.8	46.4	<b>51.5</b>	-0.3	5.1
Local Government	265.1	264.5	<b>281.1</b>	16.0	16.6
Local Government Educational Services	136.3	136.0	<b>137.6</b>	1.3	1.6

## HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS

### AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS

Industry	Feb. 2003	Jan. 2004	Feb. 2004
Manufacturing	\$535.45	\$552.11	\$556.37
Durable Goods Manufacturing	\$537.03	\$554.60	\$553.08
Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	\$601.88	\$552.63	\$556.72
Machinery Manufacturing	\$527.06	\$491.66	\$486.05
Nondurable Goods Manufacturing	\$531.87	\$549.42	\$559.78
Food Manufacturing	\$551.06	\$529.85	\$527.01

### AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS

Industry	Feb. 2003	Jan. 2004	Feb. 2004
Manufacturing	39.4	40.3	40.7
Durable Goods Manufacturing	39.0	40.6	40.4
Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	41.0	39.0	39.4
Machinery Manufacturing	38.0	36.5	36.6
Nondurable Goods Manufacturing	39.9	39.9	41.1
Food Manufacturing	40.4	39.6	39.3

### AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS

Industry	Feb. 2003	Jan. 2004	Feb. 2004
Manufacturing	\$13.59	\$13.70	\$13.67
Durable Goods Manufacturing	\$13.77	\$13.66	\$13.69
Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	\$14.68	\$14.17	\$14.13
Machinery Manufacturing	\$13.87	\$13.47	\$13.28
Nondurable Goods Manufacturing	\$13.33	\$13.77	\$13.62
Food Manufacturing	\$13.64	\$13.38	\$13.41

## NONFARM EMPLOYMENT AND LABOR-FORCE IN TENNESSEE

Tennessee's seasonally adjusted estimated unemployment rate for February 2004 was 5.0 percent, up one-tenth of a percentage point from the January rate. This is the second month in a row that the Tennessee seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was equal to or lower than the national rate.

The United States estimated unemployment rate was 5.6 percent in February 2004. In February 2003, the national unemployment rate was 5.9 percent, and the state unemployment rate was 5.4 percent.

Across Tennessee, the unemployment rate decreased in 78 counties, increased in nine counties, and remained the same in eight counties. The lowest rate occurred in Knox County at 2.6 percent, down 0.1 percentage point from the previous month. The highest rate was Clay County's 13.6 percent, down from 14.9 percent in January 2004.

(Continued on Page 6)

# CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE

## CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

	February 2003				Revised January 2004				Preliminary February 2004			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployed	Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployed	Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployed	Rate
<b>Seasonally Adjusted</b>												
U.S.	145,899,000	137,318,000	8,581,000	5.9	146,863,000	138,566,000	8,297,000	5.6	146,471,000	138,301,000	8,170,000	5.6
TENNESSEE	29,124,300	2,756,300	156,100	5.4	2,934,900	2,789,700	145,200	4.9	2,943,500	2,797,000	146,500	5.0
<b>Not Seasonally Adjusted</b>												
U.S.	145,693,000	136,433,000	9,260,000	6.4	146,068,000	136,924,000	9,144,000	6.3	146,154,000	137,384,000	8,770,000	6.0
TENNESSEE	2,883,100	2,719,400	163,700	5.7	2,893,500	2,731,500	162,000	5.6	2,914,500	2,760,100	154,400	5.3
<b>Metropolitan Statistical Area</b>												
CHATANOOGA	237,800	228,900	8,900	3.7	238,800	229,800	9,000	3.8	240,600	231,900	8,700	3.6
TRI-CITIES	231,000	217,200	13,800	6.0	230,000	216,200	13,800	6.0	231,500	218,600	12,900	5.6
KNOXVILLE	373,000	356,400	16,600	4.5	378,100	361,300	16,800	4.4	380,400	364,400	16,000	4.2
MEMPHIS	575,200	543,400	31,800	5.5	578,100	543,900	34,200	5.9	582,300	550,000	32,300	5.5
NASHVILLE	677,700	649,800	27,900	4.1	681,600	653,900	27,700	4.1	687,500	660,700	26,800	3.9

(Continued from Page 5) Total nonfarm employment increased by 38,900 jobs from February 2003 to February 2004. During this period there were increases in local government (up 16,000 jobs); administrative/support/waste management (up 5,300 jobs); health care/social assistance (up 5,200 jobs), which includes an increase of 2,800 jobs in ambulatory health care services; accommodation/food services (up 5,200 jobs) which includes an increase of 4,600 jobs in food services/drinking places; retail trade (up 2,600 jobs), which

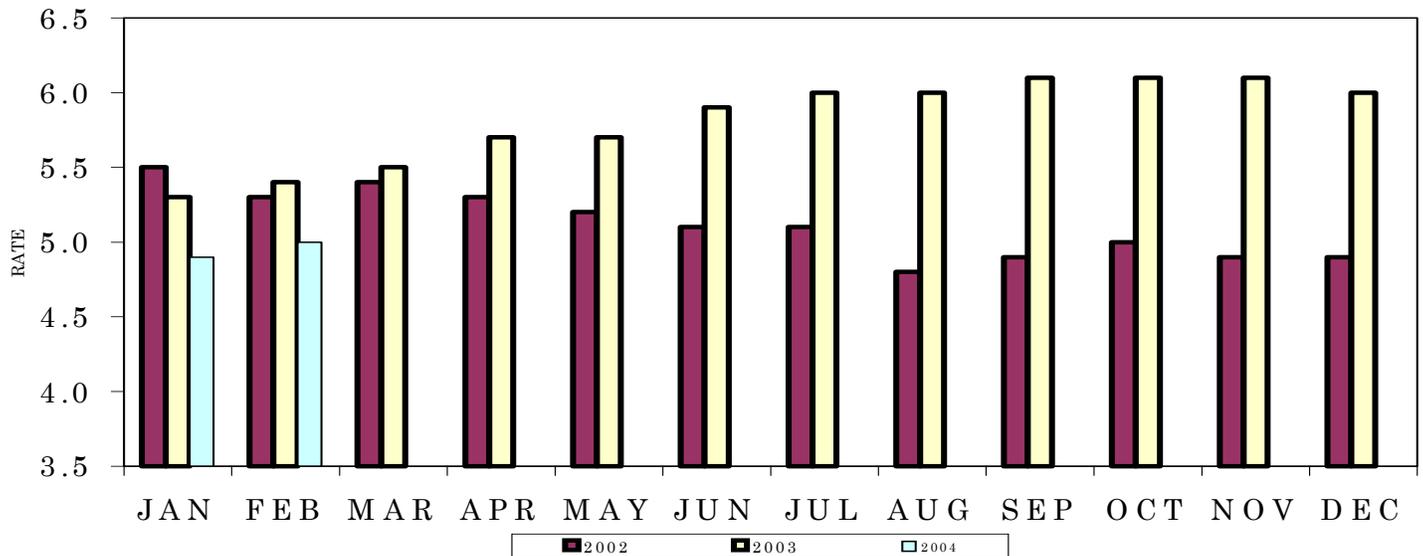
includes an increase of 900 jobs in both general merchandise stores and health/personal care stores; transportation/warehousing (up 2,100 jobs); construction (up 1,400 jobs); and machinery manufacturing (up 1,300 jobs).

Over the year, the largest job decreases occurred in electrical equipment and appliance manufacturing (down 1,100 jobs) and furniture/related products manufacturing and state government (both down 1,000 jobs).

During February, nonfarm employment increased by 23,100 jobs. There were increases in local government (up 16,600 jobs), which includes an increase of 1,600 jobs in local government educational services; state government educational services (up 5,100 jobs); educational services (up 2,300 jobs); and accommodation/food services (up 1,100 jobs). This was partially offset by declines in retail trade (down 2,300 jobs) and construction (down 1,100 jobs).

## T E N N E S S E E U N E M P L O Y M E N T R A T E S

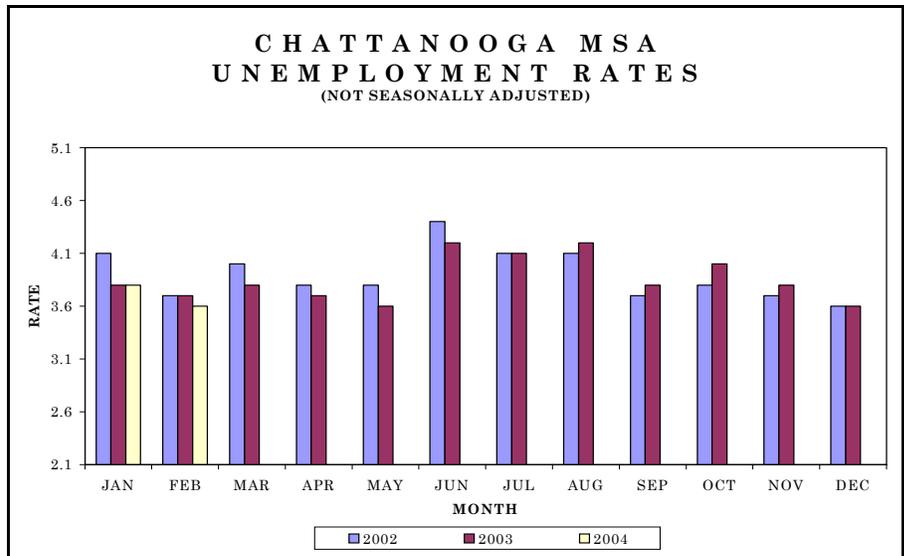
(Seasonally Adjusted)



The data from all the nonfarm employment estimates tables include all full- and part-time nonfarm wage and salary employees who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs by place of work. Agricultural workers, proprietors, self-employed persons, workers in private households, and unpaid family workers are excluded. These numbers may not add due to rounding. Data are based on the 2002 benchmark.

Total nonfarm employment increased by 1,000 jobs from January 2004 to February 2004. There were increases in local government (up 1,000 jobs), state government (up 300 jobs), and educational/health services (up 200 jobs). This is partially offset by a decline of 200 jobs in transportation/warehousing/utilities.

During the past 12 months nonfarm employment increased by 1,700 jobs. During that time goods-producing jobs decreased by 1,400 while service-providing jobs increased by 3,100.



## HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS

## CHATTANOOGA MSA

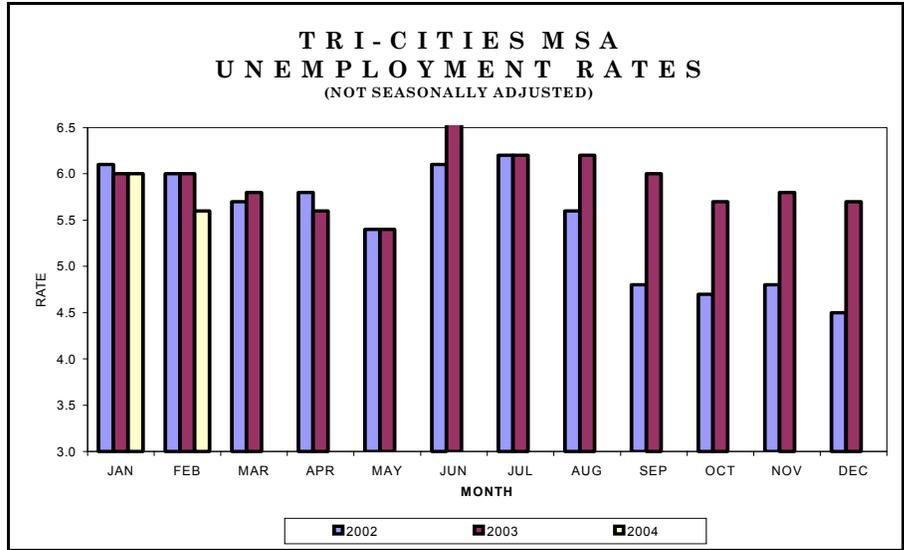
Industry	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Feb. 2003	Jan. 2004	Feb. 2004	Feb. 2003	Jan. 2004	Feb. 2004	Feb. 2003	Jan. 2004	Feb. 2004
Manufacturing	\$533.54	\$538.07	\$533.26	41.2	41.2	40.8	\$12.95	\$13.06	\$13.07
Durable Goods Manufacturing	\$553.78	\$559.73	\$557.73	40.1	41.4	41.1	\$13.81	\$13.52	\$13.57
Nondurable Goods Manufacturing	\$519.54	\$511.25	\$506.25	42.0	40.9	40.5	\$12.37	\$12.50	\$12.50

## ESTIMATED NONFARM EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

Industry	February 2003	Revised January 2004	Preliminary February 2004	Net Change Feb. 2003 - Feb. 2004	Net Change Jan. 2004 - Feb. 2004
Total Nonfarm	232.6	233.3	234.3	1.7	1.0
Total Private	197.1	198.0	197.8	0.7	-0.2
Goods-Producing	44.8	43.6	43.4	-1.4	-0.2
Natural Resources, Mining, & Construction	8.6	8.9	8.8	0.2	-0.1
Manufacturing	36.2	34.7	34.6	-1.6	-0.1
Durable Goods Manufacturing	15.1	14.8	14.8	-0.3	0.0
Nondurable Goods Manufacturing	21.1	19.9	19.8	-1.3	-0.1
Food Manufacturing	6.5	6.0	6.1	-0.4	0.1
Textile Mills	5.7	5.2	5.1	-0.6	-0.1
Service-Providing	187.8	189.7	190.9	3.1	1.2
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	54.2	54.9	54.6	0.4	-0.3
Wholesale Trade	8.8	9.1	9.1	0.3	0.0
Retail Trade	25.6	25.9	25.8	0.2	-0.1
General Merchandise Stores	5.6	5.7	5.7	0.1	0.0
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities	19.8	19.9	19.7	-0.1	-0.2
Information	2.7	2.8	2.8	0.1	0.0
Financial Activities	18.0	18.1	18.0	0.0	-0.1
Professional & Business Services	25.6	25.8	25.8	0.2	0.0
Administrative, Support, & Waste Management	13.3	13.4	13.4	0.1	0.0
Educational & Health Services	23.0	23.2	23.4	0.4	0.2
Leisure & Hospitality	18.3	19.0	19.1	0.8	0.1
Accommodation & Food Services	16.5	17.2	17.3	0.8	0.1
Other Services	10.5	10.6	10.7	0.2	0.1
Government	35.5	35.3	36.5	1.0	1.2
Federal Government	6.8	6.9	6.8	0.0	-0.1
State & Local Government	28.7	28.4	29.7	1.0	1.3
State Government	6.5	6.1	6.4	-0.1	0.3
Local Government	22.2	22.3	23.3	1.1	1.0

Total nonfarm employment increased by 1,500 jobs from January 2004 to February 2004. There were increases in local government (up 1,200 jobs), state government (up 700 jobs), and educational/health services (up 200 jobs). This was partially offset by declines in retail trade (down 300 jobs) and natural resources/mining/construction and leisure/hospitality (both down 200 jobs).

During the past 12 months, nonfarm employment increased by 1,600, with goods-producing jobs decreasing by 1,300 and service-providing jobs increasing by 2,900 jobs.



## HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS

## TRI-CITIES MSA

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Feb. 2003	Jan. 2004	Feb. 2004	Feb. 2003	Jan. 2004	Feb. 2004	Feb. 2003	Jan. 2004	Feb. 2004
	Manufacturing	\$512.64	\$543.91	\$532.80	38.4	40.2	40.0	\$13.35	\$13.53
Durable Goods Manufacturing	\$495.18	\$541.10	\$530.48	37.4	38.9	38.0	\$13.24	\$13.91	\$13.96
Nondurable Goods Manufacturing	\$537.30	\$548.94	\$535.89	39.8	42.0	42.7	\$13.50	\$13.07	\$12.55

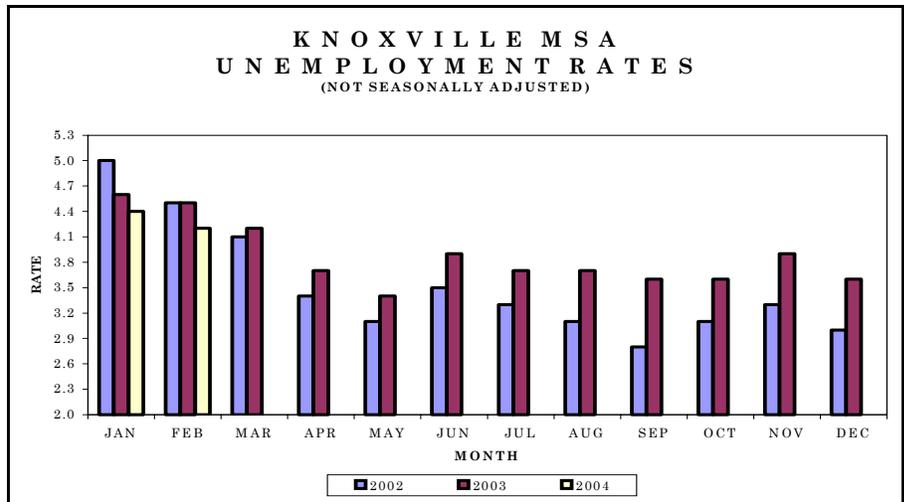
## ESTIMATED NONFARM EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

Industry	February 2003	Revised January 2004	Preliminary February 2004	Net Change	
				Feb. 2003 - Feb. 2004	Jan. 2004 - Feb. 2004
Total Nonfarm	196.1	196.2	197.7	1.6	1.5
Total Private	164.8	165.7	165.3	0.5	-0.4
Goods-Producing	49.1	47.9	47.8	-1.3	-0.1
Natural Resources, Mining, & Construction	9.6	10.0	9.8	0.2	-0.2
Manufacturing	39.5	37.9	38.0	-1.5	0.1
Durable Goods Manufacturing	20.8	20.2	20.2	-0.6	0.0
Nondurable Goods Manufacturing	18.7	17.7	17.8	-0.9	0.1
Service-Providing	147.0	148.3	149.9	2.9	1.6
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	37.0	37.9	37.5	0.5	-0.4
Wholesale Trade	8.3	8.3	8.3	0.0	0.0
Retail Trade	23.2	23.9	23.6	0.4	-0.3
Food & Beverage Stores	4.5	4.6	4.5	0.0	-0.1
General Merchandise Stores	5.3	5.7	5.6	0.3	-0.1
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities	5.5	5.7	5.6	0.1	-0.1
Information	4.3	4.3	4.3	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	8.4	8.7	8.7	0.3	0.0
Professional & Business Services	15.6	15.4	15.5	-0.1	0.1
Educational & Health Services	25.9	26.0	26.2	0.3	0.2
Leisure & Hospitality	16.8	17.6	17.4	0.6	-0.2
Food Services & Drinking Places	14.3	15.1	15.0	0.7	-0.1
Other Services	7.7	7.9	7.9	0.2	0.0
Government	31.3	30.5	32.4	1.1	1.9
Federal Government	3.4	3.4	3.4	0.0	0.0
State & Local Government	27.9	27.1	29.0	1.1	1.9
State Government	8.4	7.3	8.0	-0.4	0.7
Local Government	19.5	19.8	21.0	1.5	1.2



# Knoxville MSA - Anderson, Blount, Knox, Loudon, Sevier, Union

Total nonfarm employment increased by 1,900 jobs from January 2004 to February 2004. There were increases in local government (up 1,500 jobs); state government and professional/business services (both up 400 jobs); and leisure/hospitality (up 300 jobs), which included an increase of 200 jobs in food services/drinking places. This was partially offset by declines in retail trade (down 500 jobs), which included a drop of 200 jobs in general merchandise stores; and natural resources/mining/construction (down 300 jobs).



## HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS KNOXVILLE MSA

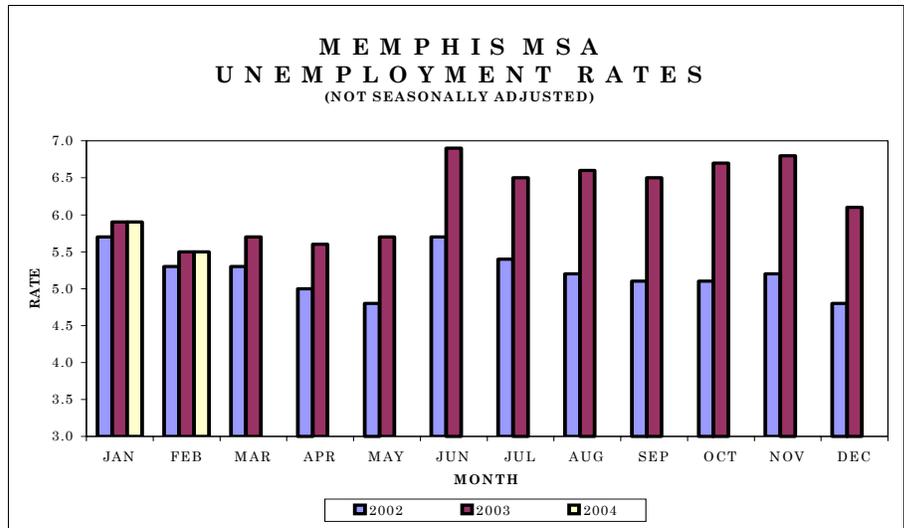
Industry	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Feb. 2003	Jan. 2004	Feb. 2004	Feb. 2003	Jan. 2004	Feb. 2004	Feb. 2003	Jan. 2004	Feb. 2004
Manufacturing	\$572.05	\$590.60	\$594.72	40.2	40.9	41.3	\$14.23	\$14.44	\$14.40
Durable Goods Manufacturing	\$593.29	\$625.23	\$633.66	39.5	39.9	41.2	\$15.02	\$15.67	\$15.38
Nondurable Goods Manufacturing	\$529.15	\$528.15	\$522.07	41.6	42.8	41.5	\$12.72	\$12.34	\$12.58

## ESTIMATED NONFARM EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

Industry	February 2003	Revised January 2004	Preliminary February 2004	Net Change	
				Feb. 2003 - Feb. 2004	Jan. 2004 - Feb. 2004
Total Nonfarm	345.7	351.3	353.2	7.5	1.9
Total Private	287.3	292.2	292.3	5.0	0.1
Goods-Producing	58.5	58.2	57.7	-0.8	-0.5
Natural Resources, Mining, & Construction	16.1	17.0	16.7	0.6	-0.3
Manufacturing	42.4	41.2	41.0	-1.4	-0.2
Durable Goods Manufacturing	30.4	29.7	29.6	-0.8	-0.1
Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	8.4	8.5	8.5	0.1	0.0
Transportation Equipment Manufacturing	9.6	9.6	9.5	-0.1	-0.1
Nondurable Goods Manufacturing	12.0	11.5	11.4	-0.6	-0.1
Service-Providing	287.2	293.1	295.5	8.3	2.4
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	72.6	75.2	74.8	2.2	-0.4
Wholesale Trade	15.3	16.2	16.3	1.0	0.1
Retail Trade	46.9	48.2	47.7	0.8	-0.5
Food & Beverage Stores	6.5	7.0	7.0	0.5	0.0
General Merchandise Stores	9.4	9.8	9.6	0.2	-0.2
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities	10.4	10.8	10.8	0.4	0.0
Information	6.3	6.3	6.3	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	17.5	18.1	18.2	0.7	0.1
Professional & Business Services	39.2	39.4	39.8	0.6	0.4
Administrative, Support, & Waste Management	18.7	19.0	18.9	0.2	-0.1
Educational & Health Services	36.8	38.1	38.2	1.4	0.1
Leisure & Hospitality	41.7	42.0	42.3	0.6	0.3
Accommodation & Food Services	37.2	37.7	37.9	0.7	0.2
Food Services & Drinking Places	30.5	31.7	31.9	1.4	0.2
Other Services	14.7	14.9	15.0	0.3	0.1
Government	58.4	59.1	60.9	2.5	1.8
Federal Government	5.7	5.7	5.6	-0.1	-0.1
State & Local Government	52.7	53.4	55.3	2.6	1.9
State Government	21.1	20.9	21.3	0.2	0.4
Local Government	31.6	32.5	34.0	2.4	1.5

# Memphis MSA— TN-Fayette, Shelby, Tipton. MS-DeSoto. AR-Crittenden.

Total nonfarm employment increased by 4,900 jobs from January 2004 to February 2004. There were increases in local government (up 2,400 jobs); state government (up 900 jobs); and professional/business services (up 1,000 jobs), which includes an increase of 300 jobs in administrative/support/ waste management. There were increases in leisure/hospitality; educational/health services; and federal government (all up 500 jobs); and natural resources/mining/construction (up 200 jobs). This was partially offset by decreases in retail trade (down 1,000 jobs), which includes a drop of 400 jobs in general merchandise stores and transportation/ warehousing/utilities (down 300 jobs).



## HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS

### MEMPHIS MSA

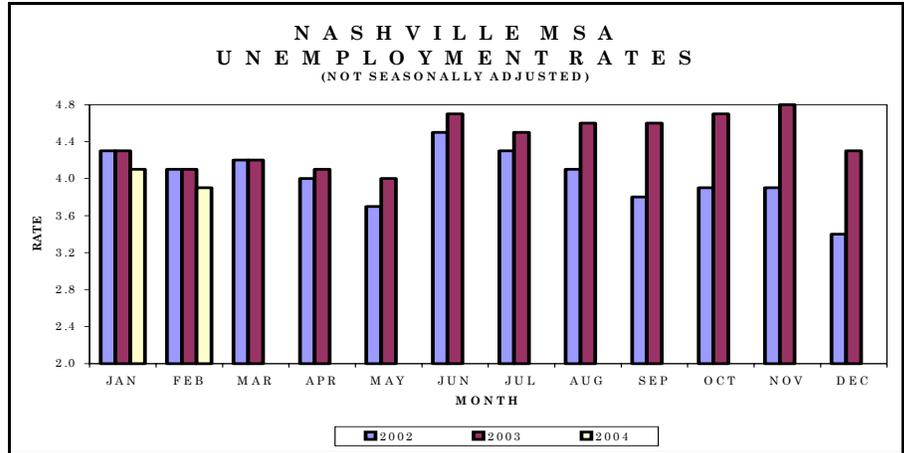
Industry	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Feb. 2003	Jan. 2004	Feb. 2004	Feb. 2003	Jan. 2004	Feb. 2004	Feb. 2003	Jan. 2004	Feb. 2004
Manufacturing	\$593.60	\$588.24	\$607.35	39.6	39.8	39.8	\$14.99	\$14.78	\$15.26
Durable Goods Manufacturing	\$508.88	\$504.27	\$515.90	37.5	39.0	38.5	\$13.57	\$12.93	\$13.40
Nondurable Goods Manufacturing	\$662.87	\$655.29	\$680.14	41.3	40.4	40.8	\$16.05	\$16.22	\$16.67

## ESTIMATED NONFARM EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

Industry	February 2003	Revised January 2004	Preliminary February 2004	Net Change	
				Feb. 2003 Feb. 2004	Jan. 2004 Feb. 2004
Total Nonfarm	585.9	586.6	591.5	5.6	4.9
Total Private	497.0	499.6	500.7	3.7	1.1
Goods-Producing	74.6	73.9	74.2	-0.4	0.3
Natural Resources, Mining, & Construction	23.3	23.9	24.1	0.8	0.2
Manufacturing	51.3	50.0	50.1	-1.2	0.1
Durable Goods Manufacturing	22.9	22.0	22.1	-0.8	0.1
Nondurable Goods Manufacturing	28.4	28.0	28.0	-0.4	0.0
Service-Providing	511.3	512.7	517.3	6.0	4.6
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	166.5	167.3	166.1	-0.4	-1.2
Wholesale Trade	37.6	37.5	37.6	0.0	0.1
Retail Trade	66.8	67.7	66.7	-0.1	-1.0
Food & Beverage Stores	9.9	9.8	9.8	-0.1	0.0
General Merchandise Stores	13.5	13.3	12.9	-0.6	-0.4
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities	62.1	62.1	61.8	-0.3	-0.3
Truck Transportation	14.5	14.3	14.3	-0.2	0.0
Warehousing & Storage	5.4	7.4	7.4	2.0	0.0
Information	9.5	9.5	9.5	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	31.9	32.5	32.5	0.6	0.0
Professional & Business Services	71.6	72.2	73.2	1.6	1.0
Administrative, Support, & Waste Management	48.0	49.9	50.2	2.2	0.3
Educational & Health Services	68.5	68.9	69.4	0.9	0.5
Health Care & Social Assistance	59.8	60.4	60.6	0.8	0.2
Hospitals	23.4	23.4	23.5	0.1	0.1
Leisure & Hospitality	50.6	51.5	52.0	1.4	0.5
Food Services & Drinking Places	37.7	38.8	39.0	1.3	0.2
Other Services	23.8	23.8	23.8	0.0	0.0
Government	88.9	87.0	90.8	1.9	3.8
Federal Government	17.5	16.3	16.8	-0.7	0.5
State & Local Government	71.4	70.7	74.0	2.6	3.3
State Government	16.2	15.3	16.2	0.0	0.9
Local Government	55.2	55.4	57.8	2.6	2.4



Total nonfarm employment increased by 6,100 jobs from January 2004 to February 2004. There were seasonal increases in local government (up 2,600 jobs); administrative/ support/ waste management (up 1,400 jobs); state government (up 1,300 jobs); leisure/ hospitality (up 700 jobs), which includes an increase of 300 jobs in accommodation/food services; educational/health services (up 700 jobs), which includes an increase of 400 jobs in health care/social assistance and 300 jobs in educational services; and transportation/ warehousing/utilities (up 300 jobs). This was partially offset by decreases in retail trade (down 500 jobs) and computer/ electronic product manufacturing (down 200 jobs).



**HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS NASHVILLE MSA**

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Feb. 2003	Jan. 2004	Feb. 2004	Feb. 2003	Jan. 2004	Feb. 2004	Feb. 2003	Jan. 2004	Feb. 2004
Manufacturing	\$565.61	\$579.28	\$562.60	38.9	40.2	38.8	\$14.54	\$14.41	\$14.50
Durable Goods Manufacturing	\$580.84	\$590.94	\$575.47	38.8	40.2	38.7	\$14.97	\$14.70	\$14.87
Nondurable Goods Manufacturing	\$531.16	\$553.96	\$536.45	39.2	40.2	39.1	\$13.55	\$13.78	\$13.72

**ESTIMATED NONFARM EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)**

Industry	February 2003	Revised January 2004	Preliminary February 2004	Net Change	
				Feb. 2003 - Feb. 2004	Jan. 2004 - Feb. 2004
Total Nonfarm	671.7	677.2	683.3	11.6	6.1
Total Private	580.9	585.7	587.9	7.0	2.2
Goods-Producing	110.3	111.4	111.1	0.8	-0.3
Natural Resources, Mining, & Construction	31.7	32.8	32.7	1.0	-0.1
Manufacturing	78.6	78.6	78.4	-0.2	-0.2
Durable Goods Manufacturing	53.7	53.5	53.2	-0.5	-0.3
Computer & Electronic Product Manufacturing	4.8	4.7	4.5	-0.3	-0.2
Electrical Equipment & Appliance Manufacturing	6.7	6.3	6.2	-0.5	-0.1
Transportation Equipment Manufacturing	16.8	17.4	17.4	0.6	0.0
Nondurable Goods Manufacturing	24.9	25.1	25.2	0.3	0.1
Service-Providing	561.4	565.8	572.2	10.8	6.4
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	136.1	138.0	137.7	1.6	-0.3
Wholesale Trade	34.3	34.6	34.5	0.2	-0.1
Retail Trade	75.6	76.4	75.9	0.3	-0.5
Food & Beverage Stores	11.3	11.3	11.4	0.1	0.1
General Merchandise Stores	15.4	15.5	15.6	0.2	0.1
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities	26.2	27.0	27.3	1.1	0.3
Information	19.7	18.7	18.6	-1.1	-0.1
Financial Activities	43.9	44.7	44.8	0.9	0.1
Professional & Business Services	81.4	79.2	80.7	-0.7	1.5
Administrative, Support, & Waste Management	42.9	40.5	41.9	-1.0	1.4
Educational & Health Services	91.7	94.2	94.9	3.2	0.7
Educational Services	19.5	19.6	19.9	0.4	0.3
Health Care & Social Assistance	72.2	74.6	75.0	2.8	0.4
Hospitals	25.8	26.1	26.2	0.4	0.1
Leisure & Hospitality	67.9	69.4	70.1	2.2	0.7
Accommodation & Food Services	59.5	60.9	61.2	1.7	0.3
Accommodation	11.5	11.6	11.8	0.3	0.2
Food Services & Drinking Places	48.0	49.3	49.4	1.4	0.1
Other Services	29.9	30.1	30.0	0.1	-0.1
Government	90.8	91.5	95.4	4.6	3.9
Federal Government	11.2	11.3	11.3	0.1	0.0
State & Local Government	79.6	80.2	84.1	4.5	3.9
State Government	28.4	27.5	28.8	0.4	1.3
Local Government	51.2	52.7	55.3	4.1	2.6

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## U.S. Consumer Price Index February 2004

Group	All urban consumers			Wage earners & clerical workers		
	Index	Percent change		Index	Percent change	
		Feb 2003 Feb 2004	Jan 2004 Feb 2004		Feb 2003 Feb 2004	Jan 2004 Feb 2004
<b>U.S. City Average</b>						
All items (1982-84=100)	186.2	1.7	0.5	181.9	1.5	0.6
All items (1967=100)	557.9	-	-	541.7	-	-
Food and beverages	184.5	3.1	0.1	184.0	3.2	0.1
Housing	187.0	2.1	0.4	182.6	2.2	0.3
Shelter	216.0	2.1	0.4	209.8	2.1	0.3
Rent of primary residence	208.8	2.5	0.2	208.0	2.5	0.3
Apparel	118.6	-1.7	2.4	118.3	-0.9	2.2
Transportation	158.8	-0.1	1.1	156.8	-0.9	1.2
Medical care	306.0	4.2	0.8	305.4	4.2	0.9
Recreation 1/	108.4	1.1	0.5	106.2	0.8	0.6
Education & communication 1/	111.2	1.4	0.1	110.0	0.7	0.2
Other goods and services	302.3	1.6	0.3	310.0	1.2	0.2
<b>South Region</b>						
All Items (1982-84=100)	179.1	1.5	0.5	175.8	1.1	0.5
All Items (Dec 1977=100)	290.5	-	-	284.7	-	-
Food and beverages	181.7	3.1	0.1	180.7	3.1	0.1
Housing	171.3	2.4	0.6	169.3	2.3	0.4
Apparel	127.7	-4.5	0.3	128.5	-2.8	0.5
Transportation	155.6	-0.4	0.9	152.6	-1.7	0.9
Medical care	296.3	3.7	0.6	297.3	3.7	0.5
Recreation 1/	108.8	1.5	0.6	106.6	1.1	0.7
Education & communication 1/	109.5	0	0.2	107.5	-0.9	0.1
Other goods and services	289.2	0.8	0.1	294.1	0.2	0.1

Group	All urban consumers			Wage earners & clerical workers		
	Index	Percent change		Index	Percent change	
		Feb 2003 Feb 2004	Jan 2004 Feb 2004		Feb 2003 Feb 2004	Jan 2004 Feb 2004
<b>Atlanta</b>						
All items (1982-84=100)	180.8	0.1	1	178.7	0.3	1.2
All items (1967=100)	545.3	-	-	540.5	-	-
Food and beverages	191.9	3.9	0.1	189.4	3.6	0
Housing	180.2	-0.2	0.8	177.6	-0.4	0.7
Apparel	113.1	-14	0.2	116.7	-8.7	4.1
Transportation	147.9	2	4	145.7	2.2	4.6
Medical care	313	0.9	0	308	0.7	0
Recreation 1/	105.3	-1.2	-0.6	101.1	-1.4	-0.5
Education & communication 1/	103.6	-4.4	-0.2	101.5	-5.8	-0.2
Other goods and services	280.1	2.5	0.5	305.5	2.3	0.5
<b>Miami-Fort Lauderdale</b>						
All items (1982-84=100)	183.6	1.8	1.1	180.8	1.6	1.1
All items (Nov 1977=100)	295.9	-	-	293.8	-	-
Food and beverages	192.1	3.4	0.6	191.2	3.4	0.5
Housing	177.1	2.8	1	175.5	2.6	0.9
Apparel	146.3	-7.3	3.5	159.2	-7	4.7
Transportation	164.5	-0.4	2	161.7	-0.9	2.3
Medical care	291	6.9	0.9	294	8	1
Recreation 1/	109.6	-0.8	0.1	107.3	-0.9	0
Education & communication 1/	108.8	2.5	0.4	109	2.1	0.1
Other goods and services	244.9	2	0.9	235.4	0.9	0.4

1/ Indexes on a December 1997=100 base. - Data not available.